FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

THE CRACKER LINE.

The Story as Told by a Comrade who was in the

First Boat. To THE EDITOR: A few weeks ago I noticed in your paper an article headed "Opening the Cracker Line," written by a comrade of the woods on the hills north of and commanding 41st Ohio, Hazen's Brigade. As this comrade | the nice little city of Pulaski, Tenn. Here we says he occupied the second boat in that expe- had a brisk little fight that lasted about 15 mindition down the Tennessee River, I will give utes; then Col. Baird rode to the center of the our experience in the advance boat on the date | regiment, and with his powerful voice gave the and night stated by the comrade. At about noon of the same day the 23d Ky., belonging | right, forward march! Draw sabers, charge!" to Gen. Hazen's Brigade, was called in ranks | There we went in three columns-the first by companies. The officer of my company (H), Capt. Tifft, informed us that there was to be a detail made from the regiment, consisting of the center of the town, breaking through and a certain number of men (amounting to 50), and that Co. H was to furnish six of this number; with their sabers. On and on they go like a that he would at once choose his quota, which he did by calling the names of the ones desired, each man stepping forward as his name was

William Johnson, First Serg't James Jackson, Corporal Arnold Brandley, Privates James Mc-Kiernan, Charles Frazier and John Shiederly. The last named one did not go, because Buffington, a member of Co. B, urgently requested Capt. Tifft to take him in Shiederly's place, stating that he was waiting for an opportunity to be killed, and he thought this was his chance. | to surrender; his men, seeing his capture, shot Shiederly, having a felion on his thumb, consented, and Mr. Buflington was installed in his place. We were ordered to report for duty on the parade ground at dusk, and informed that we were about to undertake a dangerous task. What this was we were not told. At 6 o'clock that evening we met as ordered. The entire detail of the regiment was placed in line. After counting off we found we numbered 48 in over 1,500 men, or nearly two men for each ranks, commanded by Col. James Foy, of the man in the regiment. There were several 23d Ky., Capt. Claudius Tifft, of Co. H, and amusing scenes here in the eastern part of the Capt. Hardiman, of Co. G, of the same regi- city. The rebels scattered in every direction, ment. We were marched through the town of closely followed by our men. Serg't White, of Chattaneoga to the Tennessee River. There | Co. E, followed a wild rider for half a mile we boarded an old scow manned by two sol- and captured a negro weach riding astride of diers of the 18th Ohio (Col. Stanley's regiment), a mule. No time was lost, but the 5th Iowa they having charge of the pontoon boats at that time. As soon as we were all on board Col. Foy requested us to remain perfectly quiet-not to speak above a whisper, and under no con- four miles, when they got into a real fight, sideration to fire a shot without orders. We then shoved off and steered for the north bank of the river, then floated down with the cur- a number of men and horses here. At this point rent. All went well until we passed under a tree that had fallen out from the bank and was | marched on foot until dark, when he stepped still hanging by the roots just high enough to out a few feet in the brush, delicately laid down allow the boat to pass under; the order was whispered "Everybody down." Serg't Reeves | he awoke and looked toward the road, where (afterward Captain), of Co. G, attempted to leap over the tree, but he was not quick enough and was caught by the branches and swept into the our comrade. On, on, we floated until we observed a single picket-fire on the south bank Col. Foy then hallooed to the boat in our rear, if he should land. Then Gen, Hazen sent the word to steer for that light, which we did hurriedly. We all raised to our feet. Gen. Hazen's order was heard by the rebel picket, who gave the alarm to "Fall in, the Yanks are coming!" I heard the officer of the guard give the command, "Ready, aim, fire!" One of the oarsmen, an 18th Ohio boy, dropped his oar with a rebel bullet in his arm. We were thoroughly aroused and anxious to fire back, but we remembered our orders. When the rebels fired their volley we were not more than 30 feet from shore. One of our oars being gone, the boat swung around as if on a pivot. Capt. Tifft jumped to the front and luckily reached some willows, which he firmly grasped, thereby saving the boat from floating away. We leaped from the boat on to a pile of drift wood. Here we found the bank very high above us, but by the assistance of roots, brush, etc., we reached the top. When I got up the bank I found four of our men ahead of me; one of them was Capt. Hardiman. I asked him what to do. He said lay down and wait for the balance of the boys. The rebs were in and about a log house at the edge of what is known as Brown's Gap; there was no chinking between the logs, and we could see their movements very plainly. They were trying to organize, but before they were able to do so we charged on them through the darkness, firing as we went. We followed them on

through the Gap to an open field; here Col.

Foy ordered us to throw up a barricade of

fence-rails, logs, etc. Before this could, how-

ever, be completed the rebels were re-enforced

and charged us. Our squad were scattered,

hunting material for the barricade; thus it be-

came an easy matter to force us back to the

starting point - the Tennessee River, Capt.

Tifft calling loudly for us to rally on the re-

serve, hoping thereby to deceive the enemy in

our numbers. We halted but a few moments

on the edge of the Gap, when Col. Foy gave

the order to charge, which we did in good style,

driving the enemy once more through the Gap,

to an opening where they were cooking a large kettle of beef. Daylight had made its

appearance by this time, and right here at this

kettle of beef, in an old log house, we halted;

grabbing for the beef-running hands and

bayonets into the hot water, gobbling up the

delicious pieces of half-done beef-and around

this old kettle the battle of Brown's Ferry and

the charge of the first boat's crew ended. Out

of our 48 men 17 were killed and wounded.

Volunteer Buffington's wishes were gratified,

he being about the first man killed. Col. Foy

was shot through his new hat. He lamented

very much that he did not bring his old hat in

place of this one. Out of the seven men who

left Co. H on that day, four are filling heroes'

graves. Jackson, Johnson, Buffington, and

Frazier, all killed; Capt. Tifft and McKiernan

both crippled by rebel balls; the seventh man

is still in good shape .- A. BRANDLEY, First Lieut., Co. C, 23d Ky., Cherryvale, Kan.

Capture of Raleigh, N. C. To THE EDITOR: The morning of the capture of Raleigh, the Fourteenth Corps was 15 miles out, with marching orders for 6 o'clock. The drums of our rivals (Twentieth Corps) aroused our camp; reveille was sounded, and we (the First Division, Gen. Walcutt,) were hunting the road before we could see clearly. Gen. Hobart's (First) Brigade had the advance, with the 21st Wis, leading-a part of this regiment being deployed to the front and ahead of the column. I don't know the exact order excepting as to wings. I know only that the 21st Wis. led, followed by the 42d Ind. and 104th Ill. next; the other wing, led by the 9th | R. I. Ohio, followed by the 33d Ohio and 88th Ind. We did beat the Twentieth Corps to the junction of the roads, and kept them waiting until Raleigh. We reached the curskirts of the city before 10 o'clock, and haited here to allow one of Gen. Kilpatrick's Brigades to go through the town, and on after Gen. Butler's (now Senator Butler, from South Carolina) Division of rebel cavalry. Hobart's Brigade followed Kilpatrick and occupied the town, remaining on duty until relieved by the Twentieth Corps. Next day Capt. John W. Ford, of 94th Ohio, Gen. Hobart's Assistant Adjutant-General, rode to the first regiment in the column, (the 21st Wis., as I have shown,) took the National color and planted it upon the dome of the State House. Now, if there is a "Vet" unwilling to accept this as the fact, I shall call upon Capt. Ford, of Brownville, Neb., for his recollection of that day.—Dr. James E. Shellenberger, Co. B, was our first Captain, and I was with him from 94th Ohio, Piqua, O.

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THE 5th IOWA CAVALRY.

Its Christmas Party in 1864.

To THE EDITOR: I desire to present to your readers the 5th Iowa's Christmas party for 1864. We were closely following Hood's retreat just after the battle of Nashville, and on that morning the 5th Iowa took the advance, under the command of that brave rough-and-ready old soldier, Lieut.-Col. Harlan Baird, the battalions being commanded by Maj. Wilcox and Capts. McNealy and McEirea. We were deployed in skirmish-line before daylight, and started as soon as we could see. For about seven miles we had lively skirmishing until about 10 o'clock, when we emerged from the command: "On last battalion, fours from the making for the eastern limits of the town, the second straight down the main street through scattering the enemy, cutting right and left tornado, yelling like demons; they come to the bridge that spans a swollen creek, then nearly a quarter of a mile wide. Into this they go, right among the frightened, ficeing rebels, I will here give the names as selected : Serg't | dealing death and wounds in every direction. Here Serg't Clinton Poins, a noble soldier, six feet six inches high, outstripped his comrades, and at the further end of the bridge killed three rebs with his sword and was himself killed, receiving five wounds, either of which was fatal. Capt. McElrea's fine blooded horse

> his horse under him, and the rebs marched him off on foot. The bridge was a covered one, and the rebs fired the cover, expecting to retreat through and leave the bridge burning to impede our progress; but the boys mounted the burning cover, tore it from its fastenings and threw it into the creek. In this charge we captured proudly marched across the bridge they had captured from the enemy and saved from the flames, and kept up a lively skirmish for about where Harrison's Brigade and Hatch's Division were all engaged. The 5th Iowa lost quite Serg't A. H. Taylor, of Co. A. was captured and and slept until daylight next morning, when herecognized his own regiment passing.

The 5th Iowa claims to have captured more prisoners from the time Schofield fell back from cold stream. We could not stop the boat or as- | Columbia until Hood escaped to the Tennessee sist him, not daring to make a noise, neither | River, than any other regiment did in the same | time after nightfall. Then we had moonlight, did Reeves cry for help, and we passed on in length of time during the war.-W. S. COEN, Private, Co. A, 5th Iowa Cav., Ottumwa, Iowa.

COLUMBIA, S. C. The First Regiment to Enter the City. TO THE EDITOR: I see in your issue of May 14 that F. Canfield thinks I am off my base in claiming for the 31st Iowa the honor of being the first regiment to enter the city of Columbia, S. C., and to plant our flag on the Statehouse. I still adhere to my statement, and that I was the first man of Sherman's army (not a prisoner) who put foot on the Columbia side of the river, and have the documents to prove what I say. Gen. Sherman in his Memoirs, written by himself, page 279, Vol. II, says: "The next morning, viz., Feb. 17, I rode to the head of Gen. Howard's column, and found that during the night he had ferried Stone's Brigade of Woods's Division of the Fifteenth Corps across by rafts made of pontoons, and that brigade was then deployed on the opposite bank to cover the construction of a pontoon bridge nearly finished. I sat with Gen. Howard on a log watching the men lay the bridge, and about 9 or 10 a. m. a messenger came from Col. Stone, on the other side, saying that the Mayor of Columbia bad come out of the city to surrender the place, and asking for orders. I simply said to Gen. Howard that he had his orders to let Col. Stone go on into the city, and that we would follow as soon as the bridge was ready." Stone's Brigade was made up of the 4th, 9th, 25th, 30th and 31st Iowa. F. Canfield's claim brings to my mind that a few men belonging to some regiment of the Seventeenth Corps that were encamped on the opposite side of the river, and who took no part in the fighting of the day previous or the morning of the 17th of February, crossed the river in a small boat with their regimental colors after the city had surrendered to Col. Stone, and hoisted their colors, it may be, on the State House; but if my memory is not at fault, they went back to their command without their flag, and the flag of the 31st Iowa held its place of honor on the top of the State House from the entrance of Sherman's old corps into the city until it was consumed by the flames that destroyed the building. Probably F. Canfield remembers what a time they had getting their flag again. The Seventeenth Corps, of which the 13th Iowa was a part, did not enter Columbia at all, but crossed directly over to the Winsboro road from the pontoon bridge at Broad River, which was about four miles above the city. Now, if there is any honor in a few men planting a flag in a city after it has surrendered

is true, and can back it up with history and the records. The following extract from a letter written by H. C. Rohleder from near Goldsboro, N. C., March 29, 1865, and published in the Cedar Falls Gazette of May 5, 1865, will explain itself. Speaking of the crossing of Broad River near Col-

to another body of men who did all the work

and bore the brunt of the battle, F. Canfield is

welcome to it. The 31st Iowa did not gain or

claim any honors that way. I do not claim

that Stone's Brigade did any more than Bel-

knap's Brigade would have done had they been

in our place, but I do claim that my statement

umbia, it says: We expected to have effected a crossing and to have moved on to the city by daylight; but the current of the river was very strong. The engineers had to call for volunteers, (W. Prouty, Co. B, 31st Iowa, and one man from the 9th Iowa, who volunteered, were the first to cross,) and did not succeed in getting a line across till 3 o'clock of the morning of the 17th, and then the crossing

commenced as soon as possible E. A. SNYDER, A correct copy. Publisher of Gazette. -W. M. PROUTY, Co. B, 31st Iowa, Peace Dale,

The 6th Me. in the Peach Orchard.

TO THE EDITOR: W. S. Hayes, 15th N. Y. battery, says that A. J. Adams's statement of away, and McCook's Corps at Alpine, 40 miles | Coal oil has also been discovered near here. the Peach Orchard fight is correct, and says from Crittenden's? And this was the position | The place is extremely healthful. The worst | of his regiment at the battle of Fredericksburg, that the 15th N. Y. battery was the one he for- of Rosecrans's army a few days before the gets. I cannot say what he forgets, but can say | Chickamauga battle opened. Nothing but the that the 6th Me. battery was led in the Peach | delay on the part of Bragg to strike saved the Orchard by Maj. McGilvery, as stated by me | Army of the Cumberland from being crushed in a previous letter to you, his horse receiving | in detail. If Grant or Thomas were ever guilty | seven bullet wounds while so doing; and for his of such a blunder, history fails to give it. gallantry at the battle of Gettysburg he re- Then, the idea of Garfield being responsible for ceived two commissions within three days- the army falling back to Chattanooga! Ask that of Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel. "Carleton," in your issue of the 7th inst...

says Maj. McGilvery commanded the artillery of the Fifth Corps. This is a mistake, as he | the Dry Valley road toward Chattanooga early commanded the First Volunteer Reserve Bril in the day. S. A. McNell, Serg't, Co. F. 31st gade, to which Capt. Bigelow's battery, of Ohio, Fourteenth Corps, Richwood, O. which he speaks, belonged. Maj. McGilvery the time of his muster into service until he died from wounds received at Deep Bottom, and accompanied his remains to Maine by order of Gen. Hancock, our battery being then attached to the Second Corps.-E. D. LIBBEY, sented to me by 13 of my former comrades, who Lieutenant, 6th Battery, Me. L. A., St. Paul, | had served with me in the Regular Army prior

Warning Symptoms.

Don't neglect these. If you have symptoms of Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, or the indications of any other disease which may keep its hold upon you until it becomes chronic, do not neglect the warning indications. Meet the enemy upon the very threshold, and while your vitality is yet unimpaired. If your regular physician fails to reach the case, BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial then we advise you to try the Compound Oxygoods send for catalogue to E. A. Armstrong, Detroit, Mich.

Girard street Philadelphia It will be a compound Oxy-Girard street, Philadelphia. It will be found | hood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheuan almost certain means of restoration-the Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity, Don't fail to try "Wells' Health Re- way back to health—an agent that may save you diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor a life of invalidism, or from premature death. If you write to Drs. Starkey & Palen, they will send you such documents and reports of cases "Rough on Coughs," Troches, 15c; Liquid | as will enable you to decide for yourself whether this treatment will benefit you.

FORT DONELSON.

An Eyewitness Gives His Version of the Affair To THE EDITOR: Comrade Cannon, in his article in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of April 2 on the so-called second battle of Fort Donelson. is correct in general outline, yet there are a few points on which his memory and mine do THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, claims the victory the facts in the case.

and Comrade Lemon is farther off on the other

(C), 2d Ill. L. A., and none other, as stated by

Comrade Lemon. In this I think my memory

any other command than the above mentioned

carried him so far ahead that he was compelled

ceased, which at that season of the year is some- | A. R. Q. M., 22d J. Y. Cav., Lockport, Ill. and could fire with good effect. Then the flag of truce came in for the second time. The officer told Col. Harding that he and his men had did not renew the attack, although we prepared struggle. We could see their manuvering, but retired from the field out of sight, and all was quiet. They collected their forces in the big hollow on the west, about the Fort Henry road, and we saw no more of them. Thus matters remained for fully an bour after the firing had ceased—an hour of intense suspense. Every man of the little band determined, if occasion required, to sell his life as dearly as possible. But after all it was a needless suspense, as we afterward ascertained that the enemy had exhausted all their ammunition, save one round for a battalion of Texan rangers; and what had we to fear from them when the whole force had failed to subdue us? We were beginning to quiet our suspense as to any further danger, Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Corps, came when lo! a signal shot from a gunboat away down the river joyfully broke the stillness of

drawing the picture. This was about 8 o'clock Now to the part the 5th Iowa Cav. (except Co. G) took. This regiment was at Fort Hindman, about 14 miles away. Comrade Lemon says they attacked the rebels in the rear on two roads leading from Fort Henry to Donelson. This is a new phase of the matter, as we never found more than one road between those points, and that not a good one, and by the time the 5th reached us I don't think there was any force of rebs nearer than seven miles where they camped, for it was at least 11 o'clock that night before they rode into our camp. We were glad to see them come, for we could then lie down and take some rest for the remainder

the night. At this Col. Harding directed their

in the vicinity of our new neighbors, who soon

left and sought a saler retreat. This is the part

of the night. Let the victory fall to whom victory is due. Col. A. C. Harding in a short time thereafter was promoted to Brigadier-General for that day's work. Lieut.-Col. A. A. Smith became Colonel, and a better one never marched to

Now, Mr. Editor, I am almost afraid this article is too long for the first one, but I could not cover the ground in shorter space satisfactorily .- Joe. B. Sansom, Co. B, 83d Ill., Kaho-

ka, Mo. From One Who Served in the Army of the Cum

berland. TO THE EDITOR: Gen. Carlin is an able writer, and was an able officer so far as I know; but all through his late articles published in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE there appears an effort to boom Rosecrans, and occasionally something that reflects on his (Rosecrans's) Chief of Staff, Garfield, and Gen. Thomas,-especially the former. In THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of April 23 he even speaks lightly of Gen. Grant at Chattanooga. He says: "The Government never failed to give him more troops than he needed for his every undertaking." Yes, General, it appeared so to us after every victory gained by the troops of Grant in all those four years. with an army in the face of the enemy as Rose-Thomas's Corps at McLemore's Cove, 20 miles line the next day, -not the Generals who took

Who Stole My Saber 1

TO THE EDITOR: In the Spring of 1862, while my regiment-the 2d Kan. Cav.-was er camped at Shawneetown, Kan., I had a very elegant saber and sash, which had been preto the late war. Some one stole it while I was out of camp. I have my suspicion who the thief was, but no positive proof. If this article comes before the eyes of the thief I hope he will repent and send me my saber and sash .-SAMUEL HOUSTON, 2d Kan. Cav., North Lawrence, Kan.

YOUNG MEN!-READ THIS. THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich. offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manmatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other as thirty days' trial is allowed. Write them at

once for illustrated pamphlet free. "Rough on Toothache," instant relief. 15c. THE WAYNESBORO FIGHT, And the Part the 22d N. Y. Cav. Took in the Affair.

To THE EDITOR: Some two or three num-

by the Editor, to most of which I could heartily subscribe, but not all. In speaking of the milinot agree. He concedes in some measure the | tary record of Maj. Compson, of the 8th N. Y. victory to the gunboats, while Comrade Lemon, | Cav., you say, in substance : "Col. Compson is of the 5th Iowa Cav., in a more recent issue of | well worthy of any office or mark of honor and confidence which may be bestowed upon him. for his regiment, both of which I denounce as At the battle of Waynesboro he charged with unjust to the real victors, which I shall en- his regiment over the breastworks, took the deavor to show by reviewing briefly some of | battery playing upon it, and captured Early's army with several battle-flags; was thanked be-Strictly speaking that was not the second fore the army after the battle by Gen. Sheridan. battle, but the third, as stated by Comrade and sent to Washington with the captured ban-Lemon. But as the second, by Col. Woodward, ners, where he was again thanked and given a was little more than a skirmish, the one in | medal by Congress for his gallantry." Now, question was generally accepted as the second | Mr. Editor, I do not wish to take away a single battle of Fort Donelson. Comrade Cannon is a | laurel gracefully worn and well and nobly little under the number of troops at the post, earned by gallant Maj. Compson and that unqualifiedly brave regiment, the 8th N. Y. Cav. would rather add to than detract therefrom. The several morning reports of the post on I have been personally witness to their brillithe morning of Feb. 3, 1863, showed an aggre- ant action and splendid bravery in the van of gate of 760 men for duty, consisting of Co. G, an engagement. I was as early on the ground 83d Ill.; 5th Iowa Cay., and Flood's battery in the engagement you speak of as any; was on the staff of the 22d N. Y. Cav., Maj. Brown commanding. The 22d N. Y. and 8th N. Y. serves me very truly. If these was another | were in line of battle in front of the breastsoldier at the post that morning belonging to works and batteries of Gen. Early's army 2,500 strong, with six brass pieces. Their artillery he was either in the hospital or the guard- played on us continously while we sat in our house. Comrade Lemon says the 13th Wis. saddles awaiting the initial movement by the was there. To this I wish to state that I have | flanking party ordered around to the right by the documents at home in black and white, Gen. Custer. In about 30 minutes that moveshowing that the 13th Wis, and the 71st Ohio ment was completed and announced to us by (or part of it) arrived at Fort Donelson on the | rapid volleys upon the right. Then, side by side, night of Wednesday, March 4, 1863, just one | went the 8th and 22d through that unfathomable month and one day after the battle in question. | sea of mud, and while "many a gallant stayed As to the number of the enemy I think there | perforce," stuck in the mud, the majority swept were about 8,000. We took prisoners belonging on to the breastworks, from which already most to 16 different commanders. They were the of the enemy had fled, and still the 22d kept combined forces of Forrest. Wheeler and Whor- even pace with its plucky rival for honors, ton. Comrade Cannon has the points of the and made its fair share of captures, too. Gen. compass a little mixed, as the first point of at- | Custer said to the Colonel of the 1st N. H., tack was on the east instead of the south. Fol- | who was to command the troops going back lowing his description as correct we come to with prisoners (and upon whose staff I was): the big gun point. This gun was a 32-pounder, | "Colonel, I give you one of the regimentsmounted on barbet carriage, commanded by Serg't Grant Abby, of Co. A, 83d Ill. After in securing us this victory and in making these long-continued firing they exhausted all the captures. You will probably have plenty of friction primers, but still kept up the fire by fighting, but I have no fears that you will not Co. K, 24th Ky., Baldwin, Kan. means of a rope fuze till all their projectiles | be equal to the occasion." And, indeed, such were expended but one canister. This was put proved to be the case; for from Staunton we into the gun to await a final charge at that | fought and skirmished nearly all the way to point, which came in due time like an ava- Winchester. At the crossing of the Shenandoah lanche. The enemy thought the gun silenced | we had a more stubborn fight than at Waynesand charged right up to within 30 feet of its | boro, breastworks being thrown up commandmuzzle, when one of them shouted, "We've | ing all the fords; but in due time the command got it," when Serg't Abby shouted in reply, reached Winchester and turned over more pris-'Yes, but you have got the wrong end," and oners to Gen. Hancock than were present when just then touched it off by throwing a shovel of it left Waynesboro. Capt. Lusk, of Co. H, and coals from his cabin fire on the vent primed with | Lieut. Brown, same company, 22d, were among powder, and gave the rebs the biggest surprise the very first men to mount the works, of the day, causing terrible slaughter in their | Lieut. Brown and two of his men alone bringranks and persuading them to abandon that | ing in 35 prisoners. I say these things, Mr. project. It is but just to say here that for his | Editor, because many of my comrades in the gallant bravery Serg't Abby was promoted to G.A.R., knowing that I was the war correspond-Second Lieutenant after that day's work. I ent of the Rochester Express, desired me to do pass on to the closing scene. Just five minutes | so that they, too, might have their fair share before seven o'clock by my watch the firing of deservings.—George Sperry, Captain and

Capture of Fayetteville, N. C. Comrade H. C. Harrison of March 26, also the covered themselves all over with glory, and answer of W. H. Morse, who claims the honor could now surrender without any disgrace, but of capturing Fayetteville by himself and 18 if he did not surrender they would make a men of the 22d Wis. Now, sir, while I do not simultaneous charge and crush him at once. wish to take any of the laurels of any comrade Col. Harding told him that he had no such away that he is justly entitled to, I do not wish notion, and if he had, his men would not sur- to lose all the honor that the old Fourteenth render: that they had just got in a good way | Corps is entitled to, and have it carried away for fighting, and he would just give them (the | by 18 men of the Twentieth Corps. Comrade truce party) two minutes to get out of his lines. Moore says that he camped in rear of Gen. They took him at his word and got. But they | Baird's Division, got an early start, and came on to a Confederate brigade of cavalry, drove them for it by baricading the streets for a desperate | back pell-mell in and out of town in grand style. Now, Comrade Moore, I was in the servafterward found that they were gathering up | ice nearly four years, and nearly all the time their dead and wounded. This finished, they | in the field, but I never saw or heard of a brigade of rebs that was ever stampeded, routed, squelched, scooped up by any 18 ordinary-sized men. Gen. Baird's Division was not in advance that day, but Gen. J. D. Morgan's, with the First Brigade ir advance, and the 10th Mich. was the advance-guard and the first of the Fourteenth Corps to enter the town. While I will admit that Fayetteville was taken by the bummers, there was very many more than 18. Had Comrade Moore been where I was, he could have seen a line of skirmishers at least 500 strong, that extended from the river to the road that the Fourteenth Corps was on, and they did not drive them back until the First into line .- W. H. Davis, 10th Mich.

Kilpatrick and the 1st Mounted Rifles, fire by signal rockets, and they shelled the woods TO THE EDITOR: I wish to say a few words in regard to Gen. Kilpatrick and the 1st Mounted Rifles. The statement made by W. the gunboats took in the fray, without over- H. Armstrong is correct as far as it goes, but he does not go far enough. Gen. Kilpatrick first recruited Co. A of the 1st Mounted Rifles and sent them to Fortress Monroe. Gen. Butler was hundred was Co. B of our regiment. Armstrong did not say Kilpatrick was an officer in his company. Kilpatrick did enlist these 200 mounted men, sent thenf to Fortress Monroe, and equipped and mounted them himself long before the Harris Light was thought of. They were the first mounted men that enlisted from the State of New York for three years .- W. H. HARMON, Co. A, 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles, Fort

A Brave Deed at Gettysburg.

TO THE EDITOR: When Col. Davis, of the 6th Wis., charged on the railroad cut in which the 2d Miss. was stationed, the 6th Wis. charged to the railroad cut and crossed bayonets with that regiment. In that hand-to-hand encounter for the mastery, Corp. F. H. Waller, Co. I, 6th Wis., jumped into the cut, seized the flag from the hands of its bearer, jumped back on the embankment, threw the colors of the 2d Miss. on the ground, stood on them and resumed the firing. For this conspicuous act of daring bravery and heroism he was presented with a medal of honor by Congress, and still wears it | which certainly belonged to that regiment. as a trophy of that fearful hour and awful tragedy in the combat at the surrender of the 2d Miss., July 1, 1863.—EARL M. ROGERS, Co. I, which appear from time to time in The Na-6th Wis., Viroqua, Wis.

Homes for Veterans. TO THE EDITOR: Seeing an article in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of May 14, headed "Homes for Veterans," by Comrade C. W. Harrington, 1 have this to say: He is correct in every particular; his locality is about 35 miles from this place. We have thousands of acres of Government lands in this and adjoining Counties subject to homestead entries. The Fort Smith branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco Rail-But we want to ask: Was Grant ever caught | way runs through our town. We have some very fine timber for manufacturing purposescrans was caught in September, 1863, when the best white oak I ever saw. Lead has been Crittenden's Corps was at Gordon's Mill, discovered four miles from this town in small ization until disbanded at the close of the war." feature is the gravel and rock, but for stock and fruit of all kinds we can beat the world. We have been thinking, it would be very pleasant to have a soldiers' Reunion about eight miles R. L. Johnson, Cen from this place, on the old Pea Ridge battleground, on the coming 4th of July. We are taking steps to organize a Post of the G.A.R. here. I belong to the Indian Springs Post in the men who stood on Snodgrass Hill Sunday McDonald County. Was a member of Co. I, afternoon what they thought of holding that 4th Iowa Cav.—MYRON T. CRITTENDEN, Washburn, Mo.

Rheumatiam. There cannot possibly be a more distressing infliction in the long list of painful disorders, not one that has baffled the skill of physicians and entailed so much suffering as Rheumatism. To those afflicted we would advise to try Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. It is an internal remedy, and cures quickly and permanently. The Editor of this paper is not only well acquainted with the proprietor of this great cure, but will tell you that the medicine itself is without an equal for all forms of Rheumatism. Before asking your Druggist to order it for you write for my free 40-page pamphlet,

R. K. HELPHENSTINE, Druggist, Washington, D. C. Children slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer." Thin People, "Wells' Health Renewer," re-

and see for yourself what it has done or capable

stores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, &c. \$1. "Rough on Corns," for Corns, Bunions. 15c. "Rough on Dentist" Tooth Powder. Try

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1. "Rough on Rats" clears out Rats, Mice. 15c. | paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Roches-

THE CONFESSIONAL.

Who Took His Meat? TO THE EDITOR: As this seems to be the time for confessions, I would like to know who bers back in your paper I noticed some remarks | stole my meat. I do not remember the date, but it was during Buell's campaign through Kentucky after Bragg. A few days before the battle of Perryville one morning we were preparing our breakfast, and I had my last rations of sowbelly in the fryingpan and my hardtack lying by my haversack, when John Morgan's men made a dash on our picket line and drove them in pell-mell. The long roll was sounded, and in an instant breakfast was forfront; but the rebels were gone, and soon the scare was over and we returned to our places in camp, but my breakfast was gone-hardtack and sowbelly nowhere to be found, and I I was mad would hardly tell the story. I ors. This memento finally took the form of stormed around lively, but no one knew any- a large tablet, to be placed in the wall of the

thing about it. Now let the thief speak up and "fess," while I tell another incident of a different character. of Capt. O. J. Hopkins, formerly of the 41st During the siege of Knoxville our picket-lines | Ohio. were driven in one morning, and the 24th Ky. was called out to recapture the lines. It was the day succeeding the celebrated charge on Fort Sanders by Longstreet. We recaptured the rifle-pits after considerable struggle, and the same day, during the truce to bury the dead in the trench around Fort Sanders, some one stole my gun, and I could find it nowhere, and I knew that it would never do to be found without a gun when the truce ended. During the truce I saw Dave Lawson, of Co. G, with an extra gun that he obtained by some means. It was a new and beautiful Enfield rifle. As I had lost my gun I thought Dave might lose his, and so I saw that he did lose it. When we received orders to go back to camp Dave's gun was not to be found anywhere. He discovered his gun in my possession some weeks atterward, while on the march, and claimed it, but I refused to give it up. He reported to Lieut. Padget, and the Lieutenant came to me for the gun, but I made up such a plausible story that the Lieutenant was satisfied that Dave was mistaken. I do not know who got my gun, but I got Dave's gun, and carried it through the Georgia campaign and until mustered out at

CONDENSED LETTERS.

John B. Lindsey, Sergeant, Co. K. 50th Ohio, Alda, Neb., sends an interesting account of the march from Spring Hill to Franklin. Wm. McEndree, Central City, Neb., writes that Comrade D. N. Batterson, Co. I, 1st Mo. Cav., is correct in regard to the first troops that

crossed the Arkansas River. H. Sympson, Co. E, 3d Ky., Bowers, Ind. writes that Comrades Eads and Martin are both wrong in regard to the corps to which the 3d Ky. belonged. He (Sympson) says it was in the Twenty-first Corps until after the battle of Chickamauga.

Philip Spurgeon, Dale, Wis., writes that on the 17th of June, 1864, a neighbor of his was meeting in this city May 16. A full represensent to the hospital at Portsmouth, Va. He was | tation of the local associations throughout the placed in room No. 66, of ward 3, with two State was present. The association reaffirmed companions, one from his company (Co. B, 37th | the "Robinson Bill" as the only bill that con-Wis.), and the other a Pennsylvania Cavalry- templates doing justice to the ex-prisoners of man, who was injured by his horse falling war. The following named comrades were upon him. If any comrade can give him (Spurgeon) the address of the latter he will be greatly indebted to him.

"Kansas," Neosho Valley, Kan., has read with great interest the articles of Howard, "Carle- to the National Association-Isaac A. Mitchell ton" and others in regard to the battle of Get- and Geo. Grimes, Terre Haute, Ind.; John tysburg.

"W. H. N.," Elizabeth, N. J., thinks the account "Carleton" gives of the first day's fight at Gettysburg is the best account, so far as Baxter's Brigade is concerned, that he has yet read.

D. N. Batterson, Co. I, 1st Mo. Cav., Larned, Kan., reiterates his statement that the first troops to cross the Arkansas River and to reach Little Rock were the 10th Ill. Cav., notwithstanding Comrade Bacon's (13th Ill. Cav.) statement to the contrary.

Peter Baker, Co. A, Merrill's Horse, Olathe, Kan., writes that Comrades W. F. Bacon and Dan'l N. Batterson are both correct in regard to the date on which the Arkansas River was crossed, but that Comrade Batterson is correct as to the troops-the 10th Iil. Cav., which discipline of military life as is consistent with crossed the river first. Comrade Baker says the 3d Iowa Cav. entered Little Rock in advance of all others, and that Merrill's Brigade drove | Me., and an excellently conducted Home it is the Confederates as far as Benton, about 20 miles south of Little Rock.

S. R. Nelson, Co. A, Merrill's Horse, writes that the 13th Ill. and the 10th Ill. crossed the Arkansas River early in the morning of Sept. skirmishers, and received a murderous fire from the Confederates, who were well sheltered by heavy timber and drift wood. This fight soon became serious, and probably would have proved fatal to the cavalry had not the artillery on the opposite side of the river opened up and materially assisted in the demolition in need of more mounted men, and sent orders of the enemy. Comrade Nelson is not sure to Kilpatrick to recruit 100 more. The last | which regiment entered Little Rock first, but he knows that Merrill's Brigade chased the

> enemy as far as Benton. In answer to "J. W. C.," Washington, D. C., whose query appeared in "Condensed Letters" in TRIBUNE of May 14, in regard to what infantry regiment supported Batteries F and K, U. S. Art., First Division, Third Corps, at Gettysburg, S. D. Fulmer, Co. F, 105th Pa., thinks that his regiment was the one in question. O. F. Sweet, Hampton, Iowa, alluding to "Carleton" mentioning the fact of a Union

soldier killing a Confederate with a stone, wonders if Lient, Brockaway, of Battery F, 1st Pa. Art., was the one who performed that feat. "F. A. P.," Co. E. 3d Iowa Cav., Drakesville, Iowa, thinks Comrade Bacon is mistaken in regard to the 13th Ill. Cav. being the first to enter Little Rock. He claims that the 3d Iowa Cav. entered the city first.

Ira Tinkham, Greenwood, Neb., thinks Comrade Lemon, of the 5th Iowa, in his account of the battle of Fort Donelson, tried to forage just a little off the brilliant achievements of the 83d Ill., as he claims for his regiment certain feats L. S. Reed, Mentor, O., thinks that while many of the criticisms, contradictions, etc., TIONAL TRIBUNE tend no doubt to cause a correct history to be given of the different exploits, etc., during the late war, they at the

same time occasionally cause an unfriendly feeling to spring up among the comrades. J C. Moody, Co. I, 6th Wis., Withee, Wis., says Robert E. Colgate, Co. I, 149th Pa., is incorrect in stating that the Bucktails left the front directly after the battle of Hatcher's Run. "In the first place," Comrade Moody says, "the 2d, 6th and 7th Wis., 19th Ind. and 24th Mich., were brigaded together in August, 1861, and was the First Brigade, First Division, First Corps, Army of the Potomac, and known as the "Iron Brigade." They never lost their organquantities, what old miners call wool mineral. | W. E. Preston, Co. K, 4th Pa. Cav., Preston, Iowa, gives an interesting account of the doings Va. The company was detailed as body-guard to Col. Humphreys, who commanded a division

> R. L. Johnson, Central Falls, R. I., says that a man by the name of Ruff fired the first shot on Fort Sumter.

> Lindsey Steele, Capt., Co. E, 30th Ill., Chester, Ill., writes that in the Spring of 1862 a gunboat, while on its way from St. Louis, Mo., to Cairo, Ill., ran into shore about one mile above Chester in the latter State, and the crew buried a soldier under a sycamore tree. The recent heavy rains and the falling in of the river bank caused the skeleton to appear. The old soldiers of Chester removed the remains and interred them in the town cemetery. They would be glad to find out the name of the soldier, so that a headstone can be procured to mark his grave.

> D. A. Marion, Co. K, 5th Ky., Colton, Cal., was wounded 12 times at the battle of Shiloh, and is in consequence thereof an invalid for life.

> ing had placed in his hands by an East India

missionary the formula of a simple vegetable

remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of

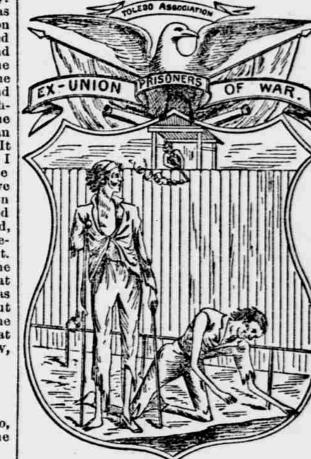
Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, hav-

all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this

EX-PRISONERS OF WAR.

The Association at Toledo, O .- Reunion of the Ohio Prisoners of War Association. The largest and most enthusiastic Reunion of Ex-Prisoners of War ever held in this country occurred at Toledo, O., five years ago. From that resulted the Tri-State Prisoners of War Association, which included the survivors of rebel prisons residing in Northwestern Ohio, Northeastern Indiana and Southeastern Michigan. After the Reunion bills were all paid it was found that there was a surplus on hand of gotten and the 24th Ky. was advancing to the \$125, which it was decided to put out at interest, and use when the time came for some suitable remembrance in the "Memorial Building"-a fine edifice erected in Toledo to the had to go without my breakfast. To say that memory of the Lucas County soldiers and sail-



MEETING OF THE OHIO PRISONERS OF WAR ASSOCIATION. The Obio Ex-Prisoners of War Association will hold its annual meeting in Toledo June 17, with the promise of an unusually full attendance.

Indiana Ex-Union Prisoners of War. TO THE EDITOR: The State Association of Ex-Union Prisoners of War held its regular elected officers for the ensuing year: Pres., J. N. Walker, Indianapolis, Ind.; V.-P., L. G. Adair, Terre Haute, Ind.; Sec. and Treas., Jacob S. Schoil, Indianapolis, Ind. Representatives Godwin, R. W. Medkirk and E. H. Williams, Indianapolis, Ind. Executive Committee-L. G. Adair and Peter Zarger, Terre Haute, Ind.; H. G. Stiles, Indianapolis, Ind.-JACOB F. SCHOLL, Indianapolis, Ind.

MAINE SOLDIERS' HOME. Comrade Wants the System of Religious Services Changed.

To THE EDITOR: Among the noblest benefactions of our Government are the National Homes for disabled soldiers and sailors. While these Homes are properly under military supervision, they are intended to furnish the inmates with all the advantages which are enjoyed in civil life, with as little of the irksome their orderly management. The Eastern Branch of the National Soldiers' Home is at Togus, under its efficient Governor, Gen. Luther Stephenson, jr. There is a full military band, a large billiard hall, a bowling alley, a reading room, and a library well supplied with books and periodicals, and a large amusement ball for 9. When the fight commenced on the sand bar | the pleasure and diversion of the inmates. the 10th Ill. was in the advance, deployed as Regular religious services are also held, and it is in connection with these services that the management of the Home seems very inconsistent with the beneficent intention of the Government. As Americans we permit no established church to tax us, no creed to enslave us. We do not hold that one set of religious belief is exclusively true, and yet at Togus the entire Protestant service is restricted to one formthat of the Episcopal Church; but more than three-fourths of the Protestants in this Home have been accustomed to the Congregational form of worship, and for obvious reasons fail to find either pleasure, inspiration or consolation under the Episcopal form.

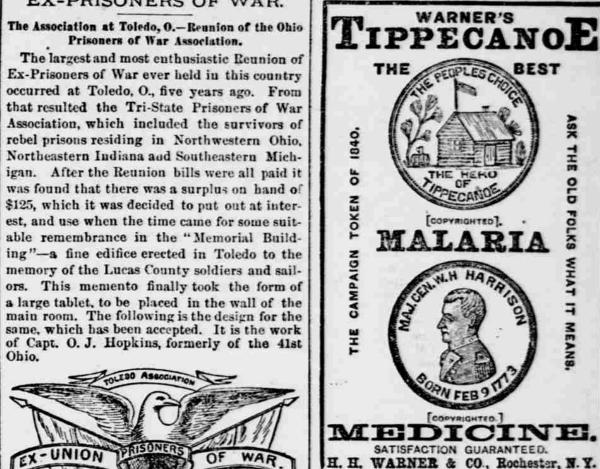
Last October Gen. Stephenson invited four clergymen of different denominations to take charge of the religious services of the Home, each a month in turn, three of them being of churches observing the Congregational form of worship and the fourth of the Episcopal Church. Under this arrangement, during the ministration of the clergymen representing the Congregational form of worship, the attendance almost quadrupled and there was a marked improvement in the daily conduct of the veterans. This arrangement proving eminently satisfactory not only to the inmates of the Home, but also to the local officers, there is naturally a deep feeling of dissatisfaction now that a change has been made, the Board of Managers having appointed the Episcopal clergyman (who is particularly dull and uninteresting) the sole Chaplain, and the question is asked why, when the Government can without any additional expense furnish religious instruction to all classes, it should impose upon the great majority that which is repugnant to them. There are not more than 20 inmates of the Home who are adherents of the Episcopal Church, and the larger number of those who have been brought up under other forms of worship regard it as a great injustice to be thus deprived of congenial religious services. Why should a form of worship be imposed upon these soldiers which they dislike? Is this the way to interest them in religion and improve their minds and morals? They were maimed and disabled to establish the principle of free government and to redeem others from the curse of tyranny, and is their right to worship God according to their own consciences to be disregarded and they themselves be made the victims of an exclusive system of faith? In restricting the form of worship to that of the Episcopal Church, the Board of Management necessarily commits a wrong by infringing upon the rights of those who do not believe in that form. Whether they are to blame depends on their means of knowledge and the fairness with which they use them. It is to be hoped that the facts of the case being brought before their attention, they will take immediate steps to restore the arrangement which was proving so beneficial and satisfactory to the parties most concerned.-SIMPLE JUSTICE, Augusta, Me.

YOUNG POST COMMANDERS.

MICHIGAN PUTS IN A CLAIM. To THE EDITOR: In a communication to you of recent date, C. C. Cross, of Rockland, Mo., claims the honor of being the youngest Past Commander in the country, basing his application for that enviable distinction on the fact of having been installed Commander of Edwin Libby Post, No. 16, Department of Maine, on the 4th day of January, 1884, being at that time 35 years, two months and 14 days old. Now, that is a very creditable record, and Comrade Cross is worthy of much honor for having made it; but it will not entitle him to the distinction he lays claim to. Michigan, not Maine nor Missouri, is entitled to the honor of possessing the "kid" Commander.

Our Past Department Commander, Gen. R. J. Shank, was installed Commander of the Department of Michigan on Jan. 22, 1884, and was then 35 years, one month and seven days of age, having been born Dec. 15, 1848. He served two terms as Commander of Chas. T. Foster Post previous to his election to the

The Youngest Soldier. L. D. Pocock, White Lake, Dak., was born 1846, and enlisted in Co C. 16th Iowa, in 1861.



ALL GONE SENSATIONS.

\$1.00 A BOTTLE. H. H. WARNER & CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y. PHILLIP VAN TASEL, Newark, N. Y., suffered for many years from dyspepsia and malassimilation of food, and reports that he derived greater benefit from Warner's Tiple NANGE. The Best, than from any other medicine he ever used. His daughter also used it with success when every other known remedy failed.

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IT HAS NO EQUAL. \$1.00 A BOTTLE.

H. H. WARNER & CO., ROCHESTER, NEW YORK. W. K. SAGE, of St. Johns, Mich., was completely pros-trated by the hardships endured during the late war. He returned home a wreck both in mind and body. For twenty years he simply existed, half the time more dead than alive, until he was restored to health by Warner's TIPPECANOE, The Best. He advises all old vets to try it. Write to him at St. Johns, Mich. Mention The National Tribune.

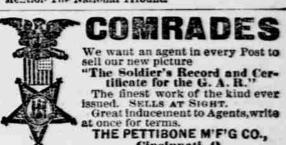


DECORATION G. A. R. and S. of V. Uniforms. A Suit of U. S. Army Clothing, Indigo Blue Blouse Sky-blue Pants, at \$4; also, indigo Cloth Frock Coat and Dark Blue Pants, at \$4.88; never worn; in perfect order. Also, Suits to order very low.

HATS, CAPS, FLAGS, MUSKETS. REGALIA, &C. Send for illustrated circulars PITKIN & THOMAS, 45 S. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa. Mention The National Tribune.

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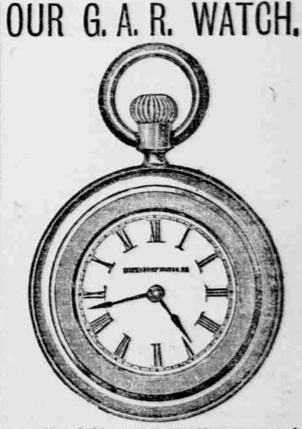
not determined to remain poor it will pay you to write for our papers and \$4

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